BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR FOURTH WEEK IN JUNE.

		Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
21. Sunday,	Longest days ..... 14 h. 28 m.	4 46	7 14
22. Monday,		4 46	7 14
23. Tuesday,		4 46	7 14
24. Wednesday,		4 46	7 14
25. Thursday,		4 45	7 14
26. Friday,	Bat. on Chickah'ny on	4 46	7 13
27. Saturday,	26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1862,	4 47	7 13

First Quarter Moon on Wednesday, 24th. Full Moon on Wednesday, July 1st.

Observations on Weather.—Seasonable rains afternoon of Thursday 18th, accompanied with high wind; Friday and Saturday rain with thunder. Rains west of Raleigh during Thursday night at Hillsboro' and Greensboro'. Farmers still harvesting. Hot and sultry during last week.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Yankees in East Tennessee—Knoxville Attacked—Railroad and Wires Cut—Yankees Repulsed, &c.

KNOXVILLE, June 20.—Six regiments of mounted infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, in all three thousand men, attacked this city this morning. Colbrigg, 54th Va. regiment in command of our forces, after spirited engagement of one hour and a half with our batteries, drove the enemy from the field with heavy loss. Our side lost six killed and wounded. We regret that Capt. H. McClung, of this city, was killed. The enemy have torn up the railroad and cut all the wires for some miles above here.

Later From East Tennessee—The Yankees Attacked and Whipped.

KNOXVILLE, June 22.—The raiders left here on Saturday at ten o'clock, and reached Strawberry Plains at 5, P. M., where, after a brisk fire of half an hour, our troops were captured. The enemy paroled 130 prisoners, burnted the railroad bridge, depot buildings and three or four private dwellings, and rifled others. They then proceeded to New Market and Mossy Creek, on Sunday, where they burned the bridge, tore up the railroad track and cut the wires as they went. On Monday, between Mossy Creek and Morristown, they were confronted, from front and rear, by the commands of Gen's Jackson, Pegram and Col. Scott. It is rumored and believed that we took all their artillery, and that their whole force dispersed, our cavalry pursuing and capturing many prisoners. Our loss six killed and nine wounded in the fight of Saturday. Loss of the enemy 21 killed and wounded. No injury to property here.

The Yankees Swarming in East Tennessee—Look out for Raids, &c.

ATLANTA, June 22.—Special to the Atlanta *Intelligencer*. The following dispatch, dated Wartrace, Tenn., June 21, was received at this office: General Weldo's lightning division, twenty-five hundred Federal cavalry, five hundred of whom were negroes, were driven back from Alexandria, Tenn., eight miles Northwest of Liberty, by Duke's cavalry, on the 17th. The enemy's loss, ten killed and a number wounded. No loss on our side. Captain Shelton, of Duke's Second Kentucky has returned from Bardstown, which place he left on the 8th. He brought out a quantity of stores. The enemy has fallen back from Lebanon and Triune toward Murfreesboro'. Things are working. [Whether good or bad the wires don't say.—EDITOR.]

From the West—Cavalry Fight, &c.

JACKSON, June 22.—General Ruggles, with his cavalry, overtook the Yankee raiders near Rocky Ford, on the Tallahatchie, to-day, when a severe engagement ensued, resulting in the capture of thirty prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and the entire baggage and ammunition train of the enemy, together with a large amount of provisions stolen from citizens. The enemy's loss in killed was eighty. Our loss small.

General Grant sent a flag of truce to General Jackson, yesterday, asking permission to remove his wounded left at Edward's Depot after the fight at Batterie's Creek, which was allowed; after which they were duly exchanged.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

From Vicksburg—Another Great Battle and Another Victory.

JACKSON, June 22.—On Saturday morning at two o'clock the enemy made another furious assault on our lines in rear of Vicksburg. The action lasted till ten o'clock A. M., ending in the complete rout of the enemy. Citizens from the neighborhood report that the fire of musketry exceeded anything ever heard. Loss of the enemy heavier than in any other attack. Nothing whatever known in regard to our loss, but it is certain that another great victory has been gained. Passengers from Grenada report the Yankee raiders have gone back in the direction of Memphis, after burning Panola and Batesville. It was thought General Chalmers had overtaken them, as firing had been heard in the direction they had taken.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Things Look Well—Heavy Loss of the Enemy.

JACKSON, June 22.

A special correspondent of the *Mississippian* estimates the loss of the enemy on Saturday at ten thousand. Also that the enemy are throwing pontoons across the Big Black, between the Railroad Bridge and Baldwin's Ferry, near Warrenton. It is reported that our forces have taken possession of Union Bluff on the Yazoo.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

Vicksburg a Slaughter Pen—The Troops Down on Grant.

JACKSON, June 22.

One of our scouts just arrived from the interior of the enemy's lines, reports that they acknowledge their loss heavier than in any other assault. It is variously reported at from seven to ten thousand, and that our victory was complete. Their troops are much depressed in consequence and say Vicksburg has ever been a slaughter pen, and abuse Gen. Grant for undertaking an impossibility.

From Port Hudson—Banks in Trouble.

OSYKA, June 21.—A reliable gentleman from the vicinity of Port Hudson reports that Banks had received eleven transports with troops from Hilton Head, and that he had mustered out as many as he received. His present army, twelve to fifteen thousand men, whose time is out, refuse to fight. A courier from Col. Lyons reports heavy firing at Port Hudson every night. Gardner's men are firm.

Later from Port Hudson.

OSYKA, June 22.—A courier from Kellerton, La., reports nothing new from Port Hudson.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863. NO. 193.

Latest from Mississipi—Cavalry Skirmishes, &c.

JACKSON, June 23.—Col. Wert Adam's cavalry attacked four hundred of the enemy's cavalry at Bear's Creek, near Mechanicsburg, on yesterday, and routed them, capturing their artillery and killing and wounding one hundred. Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded. Among the latter was Capt. W. Yerger, who distinguished himself in the action.

Special dispatch, Grenada, June 22, while the Yankees were at Panola on Ariday, Chalmers attacked the 2d Illinois cavalry, four miles South of Hernando, at daylight, ktlling, wounding and capturing all but one company. On Saturday night Chalmers was at Hictahalen, with a Yankee force this side of him. Gen. George states that his troops and McCulloch's were 4 miles in the rear of the enemy. The Yankees are heading North.

Reported Evacuation and Burning of Suffolk—Gen. Lee Compliments Stuart, &c.

RICHMOND, June 23.—Telegraphic communication with Knoxville over the Western line has been re-established. It is reported that Suffolk was evacuated and burnt by the enemy on yesterday. About ten thousand negroes were taken at Winchester, and also a number of tories who were leading the Yankees.

A letter from Gen. Lee to Gen. Stuart, compliments the latter on his skilful management of the troops at the battle of Brandy Station, and says their result of the action calls for greateful thanks to Almighty God, and is honorable alike to the officers and men engaged.

Arrival of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, June 23.—Sixteen hundred prisoners, including too hundred and eighty officers, arrived here to day from Winchester. Nothing by the Central train this evening.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS EX. BD. OF SURGEONS AND ENROLLMENT OF CONSCRIPTS,

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
WADESBORO', N. C., June 9, 1863.

PURSUANT TO ORDER NO. 9, ISSUED BY COL. Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C., the commanding officers of the respective Militia Regiments in the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, are requested to assemble their commands at the following times and places. This call embraces all men between 18 and 40 years of age, including those "previously exempted, detailed, or discharged from service, from any cause, whatever."

80th Regiment, N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro, Anson county, July 6th.

81st Regt., N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro, Anson county, July 7th and 8th.

83d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Albermarle, Stanly county, July 9th and 10th.

62d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Troy, Montgomery county, July 13th and 14th.

57th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Carthage, Moore county, July 16th, 17th and 18th,

49th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Pittsboro, Chatham county July 20th and 21st.

50th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Pittsboro, Chatham county, July 22d, 23d and 24th.

68d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Ashboro, Randolph county, July 27th and 28th.

64th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Ashboro, Randolph county, July 29th, 30th and 31st.

65th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson county, August 3d and 4th.

66th Regt., N. C. Militia,, at Lexington, Davidson county, August 5th, 6th and 7th.

J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lt. P. A. C. S. and Enrolling Offier.
P. G. SNOWDEN, Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Bd. Surg. 7th Cong. Dist., N. C.
June 22-4t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE FOLLOWING, I have received authority from Adjt. General Fowle to raise a company to serve for six months under the call just made for seven thousand Militia for local defence:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, June 19, 1863.

CICERO GREEN, of Craven county, is authorized to raise a company to serve for six months under the requisition of the President. Each company will consist of seventy-five men.

The privates will elect their officers, who will be commissioned at and from the time the Muster Roll is filed in this office. DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adjt. Gen.

Persons who want to escape the draft, which must be made if the seven thousand men be not raised by the 17th of July, should volunteer at once. I may be seen or addressed at Mebane's, on the N. C. Railroad.
June 20-10t* CICERO GREEN.

Executive Department, N. C.

ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA.)
Raleigh, June 17 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 11.

I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA will immediately assemble their respective Regiments and enroll all able-bodied free white men and apprentices, residents of this State, who shall be of the age of eighteen and under forty years—not liable to or who have heretofore been exempted from the conscript, act, and all between the ages of forty and forty-five years.

II. They will specify in said enrollment, what persons claim exemption from militia service under the laws, and will note opposite the name of every such person, the ground upon which such exemption is claimed.

III. As soon as completed, the Muster Rolls are required to be forwarded to this office.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
June 19-1w Adjutant General.
All daily papers insert 1 week, weekly and semi-weekly 2 weeks.

NOTICE.

LOST A FEW DAYS AGO, BETWEEN THIS CITY and my residence, a Memorandum Book with my exemptions in it. One was given to me on account of a disabled hand, given by the Confederate States. The other from State call, on account of my trade as Millwright. The papers, besides these, will not be of any advantage to any person except myself. I will pay a liberal reward for said book, delivered at this office or at my house, on the Middle Hillsborough road, 8½ miles Northwest of Raleigh.
June 23-4t* R. R. WARREN.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A TWENTY-FIVE HORSE Cylender Boiler with three Return Flues, a fifteen Horse Power Engine attached all, complete. Any person who may wish to purchase can see the machinery by calling at Weldon, N. C.
June 23-1w J. H. & G. T. GOOCH.

TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO ENGAGE A LADY OR GENTLEMAN somewhat advanced in age and experience, to teach a School in a small village the coming Fall Session. Latin and French, with the English Branches must be taught. One that could teach music would be preferred. Satisfactory compensation given. R. A. JENKINS,
June 23-1m Williamsboro', N. C.

WANTED.

A LADY TO ACT AS HOUSE KEEPER FOR A SMALL FAMILY. Testimonials of high respectability of character, and of experience in House Keeping, will be required. One of middle age, and with tact for managing children preferred. Address A. B. C., care of Editor Raleigh Progress.
June 23-3t*

BLUESTONE! BLUESTONE! BLUESTONE!

2,000 POUNDS BLUSTONE, FOR SALE BY PRATT, DOWIE & JAMES,
June 23-eod4t* Charleston, S. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

TYPE.

THE TYPE AND FIXTURES OF A PRINTING OFFICE for sale, all in good order. Address Box 263, Raleigh, N. C. June 22-1w

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE PIANO FORTE FOR SALE. Inquire of JAMES PIRSSON,
Hargett St., nearly opposite the Fair Grounds.
June 20—tf.

FOR SALE.

NAILS FOR SALE, AT THE HIGH SHOALS IRON Works in Gaston County, N. C. Terms cash. Nails will be delivered at Iron Depot, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.
Address HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.,
June 19-2w* Iron, Lincoln co., N. C.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN Diameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at
June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS, DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and HORNED CATTLE THRIVE WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to
R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Ttf

RAILROAD MEETING.

GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1863.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company:

AS IT IS IMPRACTICABLE TO HOLD YOUR NEXT annual meeting in the town of Newbern, you are hereby notified that the meeting will be held in the town of Kinston on the 25th day of June next.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
May 30-td President.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,

COMPANY SHOPS, June 10, 1863.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held in the town of Greensboro' on Thursday, the 9th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Stockholders who do not expect to attend this meeting are requested to send their proxies. They will be supplied with blank forms on application to the Secretary or to any of the Station Agents.
June 12-td JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., Secretary.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIREBTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t1A Treasurer.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLERS of this Company will be held in this city, on Thursday, (noon) 2d July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t2Jy Sec'y. & Treas'r.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JULY THE PRICE of GAS will be Twelve Dollars ($12) per thousand feet, by permission of the Board of Directors.
June 20 t1Jy WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROD.

ON THE EVACUATION OF NEWBERN, I LOST, among other papers, Certificate for five Shares of Stock in the A. & N. C. Railroad. Notice is hereby given that I shall apply for a new Certificate for said five Shares at the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.
June 18-10t E. CUTHBERT.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,

LOUISBURG NORTH CAROLINA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTE, WILL commence on the second Monday in July next, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in English, per Session $200 00
Ornamental branches, Langages, Washing and Lights extra.

A Professor of Music wanted, For further particulars address
JAMES SOUTHGATE, JR.,
June 22-1w* President.

REWARDS.

$15 REWARD.

STRAYED, FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, on the night of Sunday, 7th June, my large BRINDLE COW. She has white fore feet, as well as I can recollect, and a blaze in the face, horns large and inclined inwards, and had on a bell. She is pretty wild, having just been brought from the country. Any information of her will be thankfully received and the above reward paid for her return to me.
June 16-2w* J. SCHEIB.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR A Yellow boy, nearly white, bound to me, who has run away; named WILLIAM REVILLS. One of his toes has been split open with an axe. He may try to pass as a white boy. I will give a reward of $25 for information against any body harboring him.
June 11-2w J. M. HARRIS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next; and whereas, it is desirable that, if possible, the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 12th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrolment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
June 18-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THERE HAS ARISEN SINCE THE adjournment of the General Assembly a very important question of finance, in the proper settlement of which the credit of the State is deeply concerned, and for which settlement legislative action is required:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, convening the General Assembly in Extra Session, and calling upon the members to assemble promptly in this city on Tuesday, the 30th day of this month of June.

(L. S.) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 12th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of American Independence.

By the Governor: Z B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y. June 13-1w

All daily papers in the State will publish one week, and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks, and send bill to Executive Office.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ALL OPERATIONS PERTAINING TO THE MEDICAL, SURGICAL and MECHANICAL treatment of the MOUTH and TEETH, attended according to the most approved, modern and scientific manner by
W. F. BASON, D. D. S., M. D.
For 21 years a practitioner of Dental Surgery. Over Mr. Pescud's.

N. B.—To those unacquainted, the above is prepared and will take pleasure in giving such references, &c., as necessary. June 16-1w

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A WRIT OF ELECTION ISSUED by his Excellency, Gov. Vance, an election will be held at the several precincts in Wake County, on the 26th of June for a Representative of said county in the House of Commons of the General Assembly, caused by the resignation of Daniel G. Fowle, one of the members.
June 16-td W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*
☞ Standard and Register copy.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. ANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought nd sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day, ... $6.00
" " week, ... 35,00
" " month, ... 100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.
P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCTOCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.
B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS. FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF.
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro', N. C.

WATCH FOUND.

A WATCH WAS FOUND ON THE HOLLEMAN Road, a few miles from the city, on yesterday, which the owner can get on application at this office and giving a satisfactory description of the property and paying for this notice. June 17-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 0
Two days	2 00	One month	18 0
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm. DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	J H T Guion
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	T Sparrow / Egbert A Ross
12			
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	GW Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	ACM'Callister
47	Geo I. Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	DG McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—15th, 42d,, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.
June 5-td W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to
THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE war. The substitute may designate any company, in any arm of the service, not now full. Apply to the editor of the Progress or to the subscriber.
June 2-tf H. J. B. CLARK, Graham, N. C.
Standard copy.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subcription will be as follows:

Daily Progress	**One year - - -**	**$10 00**
" "	**Six months - -**	**6 00**
" "	**Three months -**	**4 00**
" "	**Two months -**	**3 00**
" "	**One month - -**	**1 50**

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

The News.

We have barely space to refer to the news this morning. As we expected and predicted the Yankees, a part of Burnside's force, have made a raid into East Tennessee. Knoxville was attacked by a considerable force on Saturday last, which force, however, was repulsed by our forces stationed there. They left without doing any damage, but on the line of the Railroad East of Koxville, they burnt bridges, tore up the road, destroyed the wires, burnt and robbed private houses, &c. Bnt they were finally overtaken, and after a sharp engagement, their artillery taken, and the raiders routed and dispersed, our forces pursuing.

The raiders left Knoxville on Saturday at ten o'clock, and the enemy captured a small force of ours at Strawberry Plains, burnt the bridge, the depot buildings, some private houses, &c. They proceeded to New Market and Mossy Creek on Sunday, where they burnt the Railroad bridge, tore up the track, cut the wires, &c. On Monday, between Mossy Creek and Morristown, they were confronted by Generals Jackson and Pegram, who, it is rumored and believed, took their artillery, routed them, &c.

Another dispatch tells us of a cavalry skirmish at Alexandria, Tenn., on the 17th, the same party probably that appeared at Knoxville on the 20th. The enemy were driven back with some loss at Alexandria, by our forces. No loss on our side.

On last Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, the enemy made another furious assault on our works at Vicksburg. The fight was protracted and desperate, and a complete victory to our arms, the enemy loosing, it is said, from seven to ten thousand men. They admit that their loss was heavier than in any previous assault. Grant's men are demoralized and very much depressed. They call Vicksburg a slaughter pen, and are down on Grant for attempting impossibilities.—The news from Vicksburg is good, so far as it goes, and we must await details with patience. All quiet at Port Hudson at last accounts.

Up to this writing we have nothing additional from Gen. Lee's army. Whatever we may receive before going to press will be found in its proper place.—Stuart and other veterans are in Pennsylvania, probably at Harrisburg before this time, and the Yankees are calling on the great unwashed, (the militia,) as the last hope of the "glorious Union."

In Eastern Carolina and on the Blackwater all is quiet. The reports of heavy reinforcements at Newbern, put out by sensation correspondents, if not intended to deceive, proceeds from an ignorance that is unpardonable. The force of the enemy in this State is smaller now, no doubt, than it has been for eighteen months. The enemy are said to be evacuating Suffolk and express a determination to burn it. The fact is, all the veterans they have along the coast are wanted up in Maryland and Pennsylvania about this time.

But the news itself is enough for to-day, and we have neither room, time or inclination to comment.

DEATH OF A WORTHY YOUNG MAN.—Frank Osgood, private in Co. H, 1st N. C. Cavalry, died near Tarboro', on Friday last, 19th instant. Young Osgood belonged in Newbern, but had been engaged in business in New York for several years previous to the breaking out of the war, but when his State seceded he came home, and without asking or waiting for office or position, which his talents and business qualifications would easily have secured, he entered the army as a private, where he has served the country faithfully for over two years. He was home on leave and died very suddenly, only being sick a day or two. He was a noble, generous-hearted young man.

We are informed that upon request of the Governor, the Secretary of War has ordered that the men detailed in the various government shops of this State are to be allowed to go home to assist in the harvest fields. In this as in everything else Gov. Vance is ever mindful of the interests of the people.

GENEROUS AND NOBLE.—The city of Charleston has contributed ten thousand dollars for the relief of the New Orleans exiles. No more magnanimous or generous people live than the inhabitants of Charleston.

SEE THE TERMS.—We invite the attention of persons sending us money to the terms as published in the paper. One month $1.50, 3 months $4, 6 months $6, and 12 months $10. When a less sum is sent we only send the paper for the time the money lasts.

FROM VICKSBURG.—The *Mississippian* of the 16th says: Officers who have lately left the garrison at Vicksburg concur in representing the troops in the best of spirits.—The idea of surrendering never enters the head of any of them, from Gen. Pemberton to the lowest private. Cut off from their friends and almost isolated from the world, they are nevertheless thoroughly confident and determined. There are rations enough to last for two months at least, and upon a pinch their supplies could be made to hold out much longer.

The Yankees are approaching very close to our works—in some places the opposing forces are not more than fifty yards apart. Yet our authorities are wide awake and fully posted and prepared for all the movements and strategy of the enemy.

The Federals have also fortified every road leading into Vicksburg. They are expecting an attack in the rear from Gen. Johnston almost daily, and seem to desire it rather than be compelled to wait and suffer and die in an unavailing siege of Vicksburg. Their position is a precarious one to say the best of it, and they are beginning to regard it so themselves. Hence their great uneasiness in not being able to understand the object of Gen. Johnston, who has official relations with that army and who crossed the Mississippi river at Natchez last Friday. The most important fact we learn is that General Smith is fully posted as to the situation of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is assisting the forces of his department with a view to second Gen. Johnston on the side the river in the work of raising the seige of those two cities. Gen. Smith's headquarters were at Shreveport, from which point he has easy water communication with the Mississippi, to a point near Vicksburg, by the Red, Black and Tensas rivers. His troops are already at the posts selected for them in carrying out Gen. Smith's great plan, which is to cut off General Grant's supplies. To this end General Walker's division, of General Dick Taylor's army, was already at Young's Point with seven thousand men, and the artillery necessary to command the river as to transports and other wooden vessels.

Three thousand men, under Brigadier General Green were on the peninsula opposite to Port Hudson, and in a position, with the aid of Generl Gardner's batteries, to completely close the river to the enemy's boats.

Marmaduke, of Gen. Price's army, was near Helena, and General Price, with 17,000 men, was on the march for that point, his object being the same, to command the river, and cut off Grant's supplies.—The great fall in the Mississippi river, 28 feet below high water mark, afforded great facilities to these operations. The narrowness of the stream forced passing vessels to come within easy range of the shore batteries, while the river had sunk so low that the attacking parties could not be reached by the enemy's gunboats.

The garrison of Port Hudson and Vicksburg are both well provided and in fine spirits—each uneasy about the fate of the other, but entirely confident in their own situation. They have abundant supplies. News has been received from Vicksburg up to Saturday night. Grant's army is undoubtedly suffering for want of water, and suffering more from being obliged to drink the water of the Big Black, which is very unwholesome. As our informant says, Gen. Johnston is in no hurry to move, for this, among other reasons; that he does not like to interfere with the action of the waters. He is in regular communication with the West of the Mississippi, and all are working to a common end,—the starvation of the enemy, the raising of the seige, and the capture of as many as possible when he begins to move off.

Louisiana has been abondoned by the enemy, and there are no Yankee troops except about Donaldsonville. Gen. Monton with 7,000 men is at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish. In their retreat the Yankees carried off mules and destroyed many wagons. But most of the negroes have been recaptured and are being sent back to their owners.

The Red River is free of Yankee vessels. Communication between the east and west banks of the Mississippi at Natchez and many other places was constant and uninterrupted. The enemy's gunboats are powerless to prevent it. Ten thousand head of cattle were on their way to this side and have probably passed by this time.

The Crescent regiment, and the 18th Louisiana, both of which were formerly stationed near Mobile, are at Bayou Lamourie, sixteen miles below Alexandria.

Gen. Magruder has his eyes fixed on Vicksburg, and is co-operating with his fellow-soldiers nearer the scene of action.

The foregoing facts may be relied upon for their general accuracy; and they put a new face on the great campaign in the Valley. Pemberton and Gardner—shut up in their strongholds, with plenty to eat and drink, and ample powder and ball for the entertainment of the enemy—defy and laugh at the hosts who are scowling and digging outside of their works. While Grant sits down quietly—that is, as quietly as Big Black water and the sun and musquitoes will permit—to starve out Pemberton, Kirby Smith, Price and Taylor are arranging little details to starve him out and compel him to abandon his unhealthy locality.

Once again, our climate comes to our aid. The rivers have fallen with unwonted rapidty and the enemy's vessels, stranded on sand-banks, are beauty spots on the picturesque scenes of the great river. If Grant is forced to retire, many of the vessels of the Yankee fleet between Vicksburg and Port Hudson must be lost. When scarcity, bad water, malaria, and demoralization have done their work upon Grant's hosts, Johnston's opportunity will have arrived, and we have strong hopes that a combined attack between him and Pemberton will result in realizing one of those "pulverizing" military operations of which we read so much in Northern papers.

We think the "situation" greatly relieved, and we certainly "breathe freer." We can now afford to await events with becoming patience.—*Mobile Register 19th.*

From the New York Herald of the 19th.]

THE BATTLE AT GUM SWAMP, N. C.—OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. FOSTER.

WASHINGTON, June, 7.—The following official report has been received at headquarters of the army of the United States:

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NEWBERN, N. C., June 2.

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL—Referring to my brief report of May 22, I have the honor to report that, learning from Colonel J. Richter Jones, commanding outposts, that he deemed it possible to capture the enemy's outpost regiments at Gum Swamp, eight miles from Kinston, I ordered Col. Lee's brigade, consisting of the Fifth and Forty-sixth Massachusetts regiments, three pieces of Bogg's battery and a battalion of cavalry to report to him.

Colonel Jones ordered the Fifth, Twenty-fifth and Forty-sixth, with the artillery and cavalry, under the command of Col. Pierson, Fifth Massachusetts, to advance up the railroad and Dover road to attack the enemy's work in front, while the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Volunteers, under the immediate command of Colonel Jones, took a path through the swamp to reach the rear of the enemy's position.

The main column, under Colonel Pierson, met the enemy's pickets at daylight on the 22d, and, driving them in, commenced an attack on the front. Colonel Jones, with his command, owing to the character of the road they had taken and the men having to go by single file, did not arrive at the desired place until nine A. M. On arriving in the rear of the enemy's position, Colonel Jones deployed such batteries of his command as could be used to advantage, opened fire and advanced. The enemy fired a few desultory volleys; then broke and fled in great confusion, taking to the swamps and escaping by paths knowu only to themselues. On hearing the firing of Colonel Jones' command Col. Pearson advanced his command and entered the work in front. After securing the prisoners (one hundred and sixty-five), and spoils, demolishing the enemy's works and resting his men, Colonel Jones made a demonstration and show of advance on Kinston. At dusk the same evening his pickets were driven in, and found himself attacked by the enemy in force and with artillery. He, in obedience to orders, at once returned, followed by the enemy, and reached our outpost line without loss.

Colonel Lee's brigade were put on cars in waiting, and returned to their camps.

The enemy, mortified at the success of Col. Jones, and being strongly reinforced from Goldsboro, reattacked our outposts on the afternoon of the 23d. I sent out a supporting force to Colonel Jones, and the enemy were repulsed at every point, but with a great loss to us and the service in the death of Colonel Jones, who was shot through the heart, as he was leading on two companies of his regiment to dislodge the enemy from a position he had taken up.

By the death of Colonel Jones a most brave, zealous and able officer has been lost to the service and his department.

I have the honor to enclose a list of casualties, and a list of prisoners and arlicles captured. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obdient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

PRISONERS, ETC., CAPTURED ON THE LATE EXPEDITION TO GUM SWAMP, COLONEL J. RICHTER JONES COMMANDING.

One hundred and sixty-five prisoners, twenty-eight horses, three ambulances and two baggage wagons (teams,) one twelve-pounder howitzer, with fixtures, eighty muskets and equipments, eleven thousand rounds of ammunition.

CASUALTIES.

Two killed, five wounded and one missing.

FROM THE NORTH.

Through the courtesy of Gov. Vance we have a copy of the Baltimore *American* of the 19th, and to Lt. Myers, of Whitford's Battalion, we are indebted for a copy of the Baltimore *Republican* of the same date. The news they bring has been anticipated by telegraph, but it does us good to read the delails which they bring of the manner in which Abraham and the faithful are stirred up. Disaffection and the opposition of the Democracy of the North to the war policy of the Lincoln dynasty is now the great theme, next to the invasion. We copy a long editorial from the *American* on this subject. It gives an extract from a letter of Lincoln's in which it will be seen that functionary again "puts his foot down firmly," and threatens to hang the agitators:

DISAFFECTION TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE.

The old Breckinridge Buchanan wing of the Northern Democracy—that portion at least represented in the State of Ohio—are not abashed by what has taken place of late rebuking them for their disloyalty, but, by way of still further showing the sympathy they entertain for the traitors to the Government, they have met in "Convention" and by a "unanimous" vote have nominated their file-leader, Vallandigham, for the responsible position of Governor of that State.—It is one thing to be named for the place, it is quite another thing to attain it in face of the determined patriotism there which has done so much for the war, and which, it may fairly be supposed, will continue to pursue the same course to the end. In making up their traitorous programme the Copperheads of Ohio—it is understood—are countenanced and aided by the Rebel authorities South, since it appears that Bragg, after entertaining Vallandigham, has started him for Canada *via* Charleston and Nassau, to enable him thus, if possible, to make a diversion in their favor by still doing what is possible to distract the loyal sentiment of the North. Aided thus by the Rebel chiefs, all that will be needed further to commend him to the support of the Copperhead faction will be that the British magnates over the lines lionize him, pat him on the back, recognizes him as the fellow-laborer of Mason and Slidell in the attempt to destroy this country, this nationality. Not considering it discreet, at once, to make his appearance anywhere in the loyal States, it is understood that from the shores of Canada he is to organize those political forces, and to watch their movements, as they do what they can to divide and disrupt the Union under pretence of saving the Constitution. There may yet be a terrible sequel to all this, one to make the traitor and his congeners bitterly repent of action calculated still further to prolong a conflict they have already done much to aggravate.

The President is accused of having given this vile traitor Vallandigham—notoriety. We do not consider the President or any officer of the Government at all blameable in this thing. On the contrary, we are of those who commend them, and who stand by them to the uttermost, not only upon the law and the Constitution, but upon the question of patriotism and expediency as well. From the first, this man—Vallandigham—has been a brawling, loud-mouthed traitor; a vile demagogue, who has attempted to make himself famous by means utterly infamous.—His advent in this city, in company with Breckinridge in the outset, stamped him with disloyalty; so identified him with the open conspirators that those who have followed him since have exposed themselves fully to the same imputation; and so convinced were the people of Baltimore from that time forth of his treasonable proclivities and associations, that he probably never did a wiser thing in his life than when, on a subsequent occasion, proposing to speak in public here, he concluded that this latitude and longitude did not agree with his health.

The propriety of the Government action in the premises has been well set forth by the President himself lately—as will be seen by our present issue—in response to certain resolutions adopted at a Democratic meeting at Albany, New York, and which, whilst expressing a purpose to sustain the war, took occasion to condemn the policy of military arrests generally and the action in the case of the Ohio traitor especially. We would call particular attention to a single paragraph, from the President's "reply," which, as indicating the right policy, we have no doubt will be endorsed by the unconditional Union men of Maryland at all events, and we believe by the truly patriotic also of all other States. It is this:

"I understand the meeting, whose resolutions I am considering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force—by armies. Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but a great mercy."

Now, we do not know what the traitorous demagogues, the corps of hair-splitting logicians who go into spasms over possible violations of the writ of *habeas corpus*, may demand; but one thing we are sure of in this connection, and that is that the common-sense loyal people of the land will stand by the President to the end in the just and humane policy thus indicated. "Laws catch flies and let hornets go free," is an aphorism which finds abundant illustration in these times; yet we shall never believe that a cold-blooded, designing traitor like Vallandigham can, when the matter is tested by vote, find any considerable number of the people of the United States anywhere to sustain him in his meanness and treachery. Already—there can be no doubt—many valuable lives have been forfeited as the direct result of allowing traitors like him so wide a license, and still there are those found, who, to achieve notoriety, sustain these wretched triflers with human life and the best interests of the republic.

If it be true that only a more severe scourging is to teach those remote from the seat of war the evil and danger of trifling with the issues of a terrible rebellion, it may be that impending events may awaken the disaffected of the loyal States to the true character of the dangers which threaten the North. With a Rebel army ravaging Ohio, as has been the case with Kentucky; with a starved and murderous foe moving upon hitherto undisturbed communities, and recognizing, as in the border States, no law to control them but the law of conquest; with Copperheadism affording no more a shield against the invader than avowed loyalty—the occasion may come when they will find, indeed, that the South is in earnest, and that sacrificing anything to the demands of the Rebel chiefs must be a losing business.

We say, perhaps, this severe lesson is yet in reserve for disloyal localities North, and one thing with reference thereto is quite certain; that is—that danger of invasion and invasion itself is a wonderful agent in intensifying patriotism, in developing loyalty. The truth is, that the regions where Copperhead views most prevail have had occasion, so far, to consider the war as hardly a reality. The leisurely brawler at a disloyal gathering has not returned to his home to find the scent of battle upon the air, his homestead a pile of smoking ruins, his fields plundered and his family scattered—perhaps murdered.—Thanks to the power of the Government he assails, he has so far escaped all this; but, successful by his evil practices in paralyzing the strong arm of the Government, and a retribution may visit him such as the success of voting Vallandigham into the Governorial chair would hardly compensate.

It is a disgusting shame to people as favored as have been these in certain localities far North, that at a time when they should sustain the Government in every way possible to put down the war, that they practically aid the Rebels; and for it have to be rebuked from the threatened and suffering Border States. We feel and know here, as is felt and known elsewhere in Kentucky and Missouri, how critical and terrible is the struggle in hand, and how much the Government needs to sustain it in the great conflict. And so, whatever faults we may have to find with those at its head, we have determined to postpone all needless cavils, all complaints which might endanger that unity of purpose needful to sustain the war, a dictate of self-preservation even, and one which we hope will not have to be impressed upon the disloyal of the land when it is too late. It would be poor policy in a storm at sea to munity against the Captain of the ship in a manner to insure her destruction, simply because his manner of saving it found cavilers. Let us all join in saving it, and that once accomplished, and we can then take those to task who may have transcended their duties.

PANIC IN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA ON THE APPROACH OF OUR FORCES.

The panic in Maryland and Pennsylvania on the approach of our forces far exceeds anything of the war. We copy from the *American* of the 16th:

HARPER'S FERRY, June 17.—The rebel raid, or rather invasion, which has been so long talked of, is becoming an earnest fact, as you already know. It is difficult, in the confusion and excitement prevailing here, to ascertain the real facts, or to separate the true from the score of false and exagerated reports flying about. There is no doubt, however, of the one great fact, that a force of considerable magnitude, under command of General Ewell, is in the Valley, and that the rebels have conducted the movement with their usual celierity and skill, and are evidently determined upon a bold movement.

EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER—SUCCESSFUL RETREAT.

Their main force under General Ewell in person, marched directly on Winchester, with the view of surrounding and besieging Gen. Milroy's forces there. The main body is said to have numbered eighteen thousand. The whole rebel force engaged in the movement is thought to be about twenty-five thousand men. General Milroy had strongly fortified his position, and was able to hold the rebels at bay during the whole af Saturday and Sunday. Report says that in several attacks on the works the rebels were severely repulsed and lost heavily. Finding that the enemy were heavily reinforced, and manifesting a purpose to thoroughly invest the place, General Milroy determined whilst it was in his power to cut his way out and join the forces at Harper's Ferry. The movement was successfully executed, but not without considersble hard fighting, in which our troops acquitted themselves well.

Gen. Milroy prepared for the movement during Sunday night, and at three o'clock this morning commenced to move out on the road towards Harper's Ferry. The rebels soon discerned the movement and followed. A running fight ensued all the way from Winchester to within a few miles of the Ferry. So far as the facts are now known every attack of the rebels were repulsed; not without considerable loss on our part, for which a full penalty was exacted. The sound of the artillery firing during the morning gradually approaching Harper's Ferry indicated that General Milroy was falling back, and an intense interest was of course excited. About noon the head of the retreating column reached Halltown, three miles from the Ferry, and couriers soon after announced that General Milroy had brought nearly the whole of his force, between nine and ten thousand men, safely in; and that he saved nearly all his guns and trains. Those in the works which could not be moved, were spiked. A strong supporting force was thrown from Harper's Ferry, but judging from the cessation of the firing, the rebels apparently concluded that they had been foiled, and gave up the pursuit.

EVACUATION OF MARTINSBURG.

The troops from Martinsburg, under General Tyler, together with those from North Mountain, under orders from General Schenck, having sent off all their stores on the trains, prepared to retreat on Harper's Ferry on Saturday evening. Everything being removed, about seven o'clock in the evening he took up his line of March, and had some slight skirmishing, in which our troops behaved very well. Nothing of value was left behind, and the whole affair was managed well, his troops reaching Harper's Ferry early on Sunday morning.

THE FIGHT AT BERRYVILLE.

The first approach of the rebels was on Berryville which was held as an outpost of Winchester by General McReynolds. His force numbered about 3,000 men, including the 6th Maryland Regiment, Colonel Horne, and Captain Alexander's First Maryland Battery. Berryville is about half way between Snicker's Gap and Winchester. Longstreet's rebel corps is said to have advanced on this small command from Snickers Gap, and was held in check for nearly six hours on Saturday, when they were overwhelmed by superior numbers, and fell back on Winchester.

The 6th Maryland regiment and 1st Maryland battery bore a large share of the heavy fighting at this point, and suffered severely. Capt. Alexander, with his battery, supported by the 6th, had charge of the works, and repulsed the enemy several times with great slaughter. They maintained their ground until the balance of Gen. McReynold's troops had started for Winchester, and had made good their retreat, when night coming on and the rebels closing around them in great force, they were compelled to abandon their guns and retreat. The 6th Maryland was cut up and captured, but a small number escaping, and Capt. Alexander and Lieut. Evans, of the Artillery, with fifteen men, were all of his fine command who reached Harper's Ferry. A number of the missing were taken prisoners.

General Kenly reports these commands as having distingnished themselves beyond all praise. They did not yield until the enemy brought thirty pieces of cannon to bear upon them.

EXCITEMENT IN FREDERICK.

The good people of Frederick have been in a state of great excitemen to-day and yesterday. Hundreds of the citizens have made preparations to leave the town, and beside a considerable number who went to Baltimore in the trains to-day, others have gone in various directions in private vehicles toward the Pennsylvania line. The free colored population are in great perturbation, fearing that they will be carried into Dixie, and sold as slaves, by the rebels. They crowded two or three burthen cars that went down to-day, and it is probable there will be a general flight of them from this section of the country. The government has removed its surplus commissary stores from Frederick, and cleared the hospitals of all patients who could be moved.

LATE, IMPORTANT AND RELIABLE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, VICKSBURG AND PORT HUDSON.

We have at last direct and positive intelligence from beyond the Mississippi, which clears up all the doubts, myths and rumors which have been vexing us for some weeks past.

We gather our information from an intelligent gentleman, just from the headquarters of General Kirby Jones, who was shot through the heart, as he was leading on two companies of his regiment to dislodge the enemy from a position he had taken up.

By the death of Colonel Jones a most brave, zealous and able officer has been lost to the service and his department.

I have the honor to enclose a list of casualties, and a list of prisoners and arlicles captured. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obdient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

PRISONERS, ETC., CAPTURED ON THE LATE EXPEDITION TO GUM SWAMP, COLONEL J. RICHTER JONES COMMANDING.

One hundred and sixty-five prisoners, twenty-eight horses, three ambulances and two baggage wagons (teams,) one twelve-pounder howitzer, with fixtures, eighty muskets and equipments, eleven thousand rounds of ammunition.

CASUALTIES.

Two killed, five wounded and one missing.

THE NEW YORK WORLD ON LINCOLN

Referring to the manner in which the threats of a Chicago mob forced Lincoln to repeal the order of the satrap, Burnside, for the suppression of the Chicago *Times*, the New York *World* holds the following language. It will be seen that it openly charges Lincoln with combining the fears of the coward with the spirit of the tyrant; and uses towards him a language of defiance amounting almost to bullyism:

"President Lincoln has never stood before the country in a worse light than at this moment. He has deliberately committed himself against free discussion by the transportation of Mr. Vallandigham, and the reversal of Gen. Burnside's order against the Chicago *Times* cannot be attributed to a returning spirit of justice or reverence for law. Mr. Lincoln quails before the rising storm. He dares not carry out a principle to which he has given his deliberate sanction. He lost a golden opportunity to redeem the character of his administration when he approved the proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham. If he stops upon the career on which he then entered, it is not a step prompted by his sense of justice, but a concession extorted from his fears. He dares arrest nobody in a city for exercising the rights of free speech, for he has too much reason to know that tens of thousands of brave men would resist at the peril of their lives. He dared not permit matters to be carried to extremities at Chicago for a similar reason. The inconsistency, want of system and lack of principle which mark the proceedings of the Administration upon this subject in various parts of the country are startling and indefensible that some of the most influential of its own party organs notice it, complain of it, and demand a consistent and settled policy.

"The President assented to the suppression of the *World* in the four States which form General Burnside's department, but would not allow the suppression of the Chicago *Times*, which, from its local position, circulates many more papers than we do in the same States. Why tolerate the greater mischief and suppress the less? It is simply because the subscribers to the *World* are not numerous enough in any one locality in those States to make a formidable show of resistance, while in the city of its publication the *Times* has too many friends to be put down without endangering the public peace. In other words, the President goes as far in the suppression of free discussion as he dares, but his courage fails him when he is confronted with serious opposition.

OUR LATE CAVALRY VICTORY.—The following congratulatory order of Gen. Stuart does not, we are convinced, say the *Whig*, over-estimate the value and brilliancy of his late victory, nor do more than justice to the conduct of his splendid command. The foolish rumors that found such unaccountable circulation and credence, shortly after the battle have died away. In their place, now, we have historic and official facts, and these add new lustre to the glory of our arms; and the reputation of our leader

HEADQARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
June 15, 1863.

General Orders
No. 24.

The Major General Commanding congratulates the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia upon the victory of Fleetwood, achieved, under Providence, by the prowess of their arms, on the 9th inst.

Comrades! Two Divisions of the enemy's cavalry and artillery, escorted by a strong force of infantry, "tested your metal," and found it proof steel. Your sabre blows inflicted on that glorious day have taught them again the weight of Southern vengeance.

You confronted, with cavalry and horse-artillery alone, this force, held the infantry in check, routed the cavalry and artillery, capturing three pieces of the latter without loosing a gun, and added six flags to the trophies of the nation, besides inflicting a loss in killed, wounded and missing, at least double our own, causing the entire force to retire beyond the Rappahannock.

Nothing but the enemy's infantry, strongly posted in the woods, saved his cavalry from capture or annihilation. An act of rashness on his part was severely punished by rout and the loss of his artillery.

With an abiding faith in the God of battles, and a firm reliance on the sabre, your successes will continue. Let the example and heroism of our lamented fallen comrades prompt us to renewed vigilance and inspire us with devotion to duty.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major General Commanding.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir up feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one that should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederate and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

We are authorised to announce Capt. L. MANLY as a candidate for the House of Commons to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Fowle.
June 23-3t*

We are Authorized to Announce Calvin **Rogers, Esq.,** as a candidate for the House of Commons in Wake county, in place of Gen. Fowle, resigned.
June 19—td

WRITING INK.

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Writing Fluid, of which samples can be seen and information given at the Progress Office and at the Telegraphic Department of the Southern Express Building. Orders solicited, and particular attention and a discount given to those wishing to purchase for sale.
June 20—tf J. E. BRITTON.

BANK OF WASHINGTON,
AT GREENSBORO', June 20, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to Stockholders, at Greensboro, on and after July 1st, proximo.
M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
June 22-1w*

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

A HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE IS WANTED FOR A SMALL family for which a liberal rent will be paid. Any one having such property to rent will please let it be known at the PROGRESS OFFICE
June 8-tf